

THE SALT LAKE HERALD-REPUBLICAN

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THE PEOPLE ARE WINNING.

HERE are evidences in Utah that the people are coming into their own. The fight that has been waged against the coal trust has awakened the people to the fact that if it were not true that this state has been recorded as so easy by the corporations this increase in the price of coal would never have been made. It has been continuously shown in the columns of The Herald-Republican that the price is unreasonable. The increase at the time it was made was absolutely unnecessary. It was made only because the trust believed it could get away with it. It was made because the coal combination needed the money, and this was regarded as an excellent time to get it.

The rise in price was made November 1—at the time when weather records for many years in Salt Lake showed that a dropping thermometer could reasonably be expected. For many years, snow and cold weather shortly following November 1 have been the rule. With coal as practically the only fuel for heating, it was obvious that the people must go to the coal trust or freeze to death. The fact that the people were already paying more than they could afford for coal, the obvious fact that business was not what it ought to be, the fact that the people were being taxed more for other necessities of life than they should be, was not considered. "To hell with the people" always has been the motto of the trust, and apparently it saw no reason to change at this time. "We need the coal," the people need the coal," has always been the coal trust's motto. Complaisance on the part of the people of Utah has always been so certain that the coal trust never thought that this state would arise and assert its rights.

The trust apparently had the idea that it would be perfectly safe to squeeze \$60,000 more out of Utah this winter, and that the people of the state were so trust-ridden that they would not even dare complain. The cause for this advance six days before the fall election must be looked for in the fatuity of corporations which are popularly supposed to have no souls, but have pockets, even in their shrouds; and, in passing, it might be pertinent to observe that those aforesaid garments will be the sort the trust will be wearing in a few brief months if the price of coal is not reduced.

It is more than probable that the noise Utah has made in awakening from her long and slothful slumber has been heard even in New York. On the "health maps" which hang in the offices of the Gould and Harriman interests in New York Utah has been colored a pea-green so long, denoting that it is "safe and sane," that it is likely the services of a painter will soon be called into requisition. The coal fight has demonstrated one thing to the people of this state, and that is that no person and no influence, no combination of persons and no combination of influences, can thwart the will of the people when that will is properly directed, intelligently expressed and given full publicity through a newspaper of wide circulation, and a paper in which the people have confidence, as they have in The Herald-Republican.

There is not a man in the state of Utah this morning who believes that coal will remain at its present figure for the remainder of this winter. The price of fuel is unjust, it is oppressive, it gives the producers, railroads and retailers an improper profit. It is just as much a case of robbery as though the management of the trust had broken into the state treasury in the darkness of the night with a jimmy, and had taken from the treasury the \$60,000 of which they are muleting the people this winter.

The position of the trust has been indefensible from the beginning. Even the trust-owned, trust-controlled, trust-bossed Tribune has been unable at any time to bring forth any honest reason for the advance in coal prices. The Tribune has had to content itself with attacking the motives of The Herald-Republican. This paper is not defending its motives; it does not need to. We began this fight in behalf of the people to get them a square deal from the coal trust, and we are going to maintain the fight until that square deal is forthcoming. That language is plain enough, and it goes as it lays.

The Herald-Republican, of course, knows that only through the growth and development of Utah can the paper grow. Utah must expand in the future along manufacturing lines, and that she cannot do until the price of coal is reduced. When Utah grows and develops, The Herald-Republican will receive its share of the general prosperity. That fact alone would furnish sufficient motive for the fight we are making. And further than that, The Herald-Republican stands for the people; it means to fight their battles for them, and it has the circulation to give the facts it prints sufficient publicity to insure success.

When victory comes in this coal fight, and it will come as sure as day follows night and summer succeeds spring, the chief value of it all will lie in the knowledge of the people that they can get what they want when they stand together for it. The combined sentiment of the public, the voters of the state, will find in its bright lexicon no such word as fail, and public sentiment is generally right. The people will find in this contest that they can do whatever they will to do, and that if there are wrongs in the state that ought to be righted, these wrongs merely exist because the people will that they shall exist.

The people are the state. The people confer rights, and they can take them away. When the corporations become so great that they are insolent towards the people, when they wrong the public and impudently persist in that wrong, the people can reduce them to cringing servility in a brief space of time. The will of the people is irresistible; it is all-conquering; it is omnipotent. The people give, and the people can take away. When the people know their rights, they dare maintain them.

The Herald-Republican will in the future, as it has in the past, give publicity to public sentiment. We are for the people, and we believe the people are for us.

EDUCATION IN ARGENTINA.

Attention has frequently been called to the remarkable progress made by Argentina during the last two or three decades. At the present time it ranks first among the Latin-American republics, its capital, Buenos Aires (they used to spell it with a "y") being one of the chief cities of the world.

While the South American country has been gaining in material wealth, as measured by dollars and cents, the education of the people has not been overlooked. In 1881 \$35,295 was spent on primary education by the Argentine government, not a great sum, but enough to show that the rulers of the country had awakened to the fact that mere money was not all-in-all as proof of civilization and that true happiness could not be measured by means of gratifying the palate or the desire for adornment of the person.

In 1907 the amount spent on education by the Argentine government was \$2,566,403, over 100 times as much as that expended in 1881. The average at present is \$2,500,000 a year. In all, the government spent \$10,898,674 on education in 1908—as much as on the army and navy combined. Of all sums spent by the government in 1908, 11.84 per cent was on education, a proportion only exceeded by that on the public debt (18.08 per cent) and on public works (12.96 per cent). On primary education alone \$29,276,090 has been spent since 1881. In 1895 there were 3,325 primary schools, with 285,854 pupils; in 1909 there were 5,321, with 614,630, an increase of 600 per cent and of 115 per cent, respectively. There were 18,571 primary teachers in 1909 and forty-two normal schools, with 2,186 teachers.

There were twenty-six secondary schools, with 112 teachers, where students were being prepared for the national universities. About \$400,000 a year is spent on the six commercial

high schools, which had 1,921 students in 1909. These schools are very popular, and their attendance is rapidly increasing; 850 graduates leave the four professional schools for women yearly.

From the census bulletin published by the Argentine government last year it is learned that the Roman Catholic church maintains an excellent educational system of its own throughout the republic, which has done much for the cause of learning. There are several Protestant mission schools founded by missionaries from the United States. Of the fifty-eight Argentine government scholarship holders abroad in 1909, fifteen were studying in the United States and the remainder chiefly in Italy, France and Germany. There are some 100 persons in the whole republic who have studied in the United States and who have been potent factors in spreading North American influence.

Fifteen years ago 57 per cent of the Argentine children of school age were illiterate; in 1909 only 38 per cent. Of the children of the city of Buenos Aires, however, only 11 per cent were illiterate.

In a country like the United States, where so many hundreds of millions of dollars are annually expended in teaching the young idea how to shoot, the figures given in the Argentine educational census bulletin may seem small, but they are significant of great progress nevertheless.

A FREAK JURIST.

The Indiana judge who granted a divorce to a fair petitioner because her husband had falsely represented to her that he was a baptized person, by that one act has done more to beat down respect for the courts and for the marriage than anarchy and free love theories could do in a month. When one reads of that sort of thing

being done in America, in the twentieth century, with school houses on every hilltop and occasionally one in a valley, one ceases to wonder at the increase in crime, and regrets that Captain Kidd should have been hanged so soon.

Just what part of any divorce law in any state could have been broken by the false representation on the part of the husband that he had been baptized is not clear to the normal mind, and it is a safe assumption that such false statement does not furnish cause under the statute for a divorce. If the young woman had taken the position that baptism is a part of personal cleanliness and that failure to be baptized showed that her husband lacked that attribute which is next to godliness, there might have been some judgment in it.

If she had pleaded that the fact that he had deceived her in this argued that he had deceived her about other salient things with which she had not yet caught up, one could have brought his Pickwickian understanding into play and argued that it brought such supreme distress to her that she could no longer endure it.

It was apparently the act of a fool, elevated by a fool mistake to the place where he could assist in the manufacture of mistakes. It is to be hoped that his like will not soon be seen again.

PUBLIC HEATING PLANT.

The concentration of energy and the economical distribution of light, heat and power have been occupying the attention of the inventor and capitalist for many years. Niagara has been harnessed and even the waves of the ocean have been made to turn the wheels of industry on shore.

In all the cities of the world which make the least pretense of keeping up with the times electric and gas plants have been installed. The tallow candle and coal oil lamp have become obsolete. Now another problem is being solved.

The electric light company of Brandon, Canada, has installed a public heating plant, which is said to be attracting a great amount of attention on account of its convenience and economy. Besides the saving in fuel, the installation in individual blocks and houses is described as inexpensive, the ordinary steam pipes in a building being simply connected with the central plant. As an evidence of the satisfactory work on the Brandon plant, it is said that the largest building may be heated throughout in twenty minutes.

So far only part of the business portion of the city has been connected up with the plant, but so successful has the experiment proved that during the coming season it will be extended to the residence section. The climate being somewhat rigorous, great care in construction is necessary.

With this end in view the wrought-iron mains are carefully insulated against loss of heat. They are first carefully wrapped with asbestos paper held in place by spirally-bound copper wire. Between the iron pipe and the wooden insulating casing there is a one-inch air space, the pipe being centered and supported by roller and ball-bearing guides, which allow free expansion and contraction with change of temperature. The chief insulation is secured by the use of wood casing four inches in thickness. This casing is made up of kiln-dried, tongued and grooved white pine. The inside of the casing is lined with bright tin and the outside tightly wound with heavy galvanized wire. To prevent decay, the whole log is covered with a coating of asphaltum. A thorough system of under drainage is secured by placing porous drain tile along and below the entire system of mains, and piping same to sewers.

So well has the work of construction been done that it is said to result in an insulation against loss of heat so near perfection that condensation in the street mains is reduced to an average of not 5 per cent of the season's output. Expansion devices are included in brick boxes every fifty feet, and manholes give access to the valves at the street intersections. The heat is metered by a system of water condensation; the meter is a simple device which measures the water as it flows from the building.

The Brandon company started with a plant of fifty-horsepower, which has been developed into a system of power generating plants of nearly 4,000-horsepower. From all accounts it will be able to meet the necessities of the public in a satisfactory manner so far as the furnishing of heat is concerned.

It may not be many years before heat is furnished to the citizens of Salt Lake in a similar way, provided, of course, that the price of coal comes down.

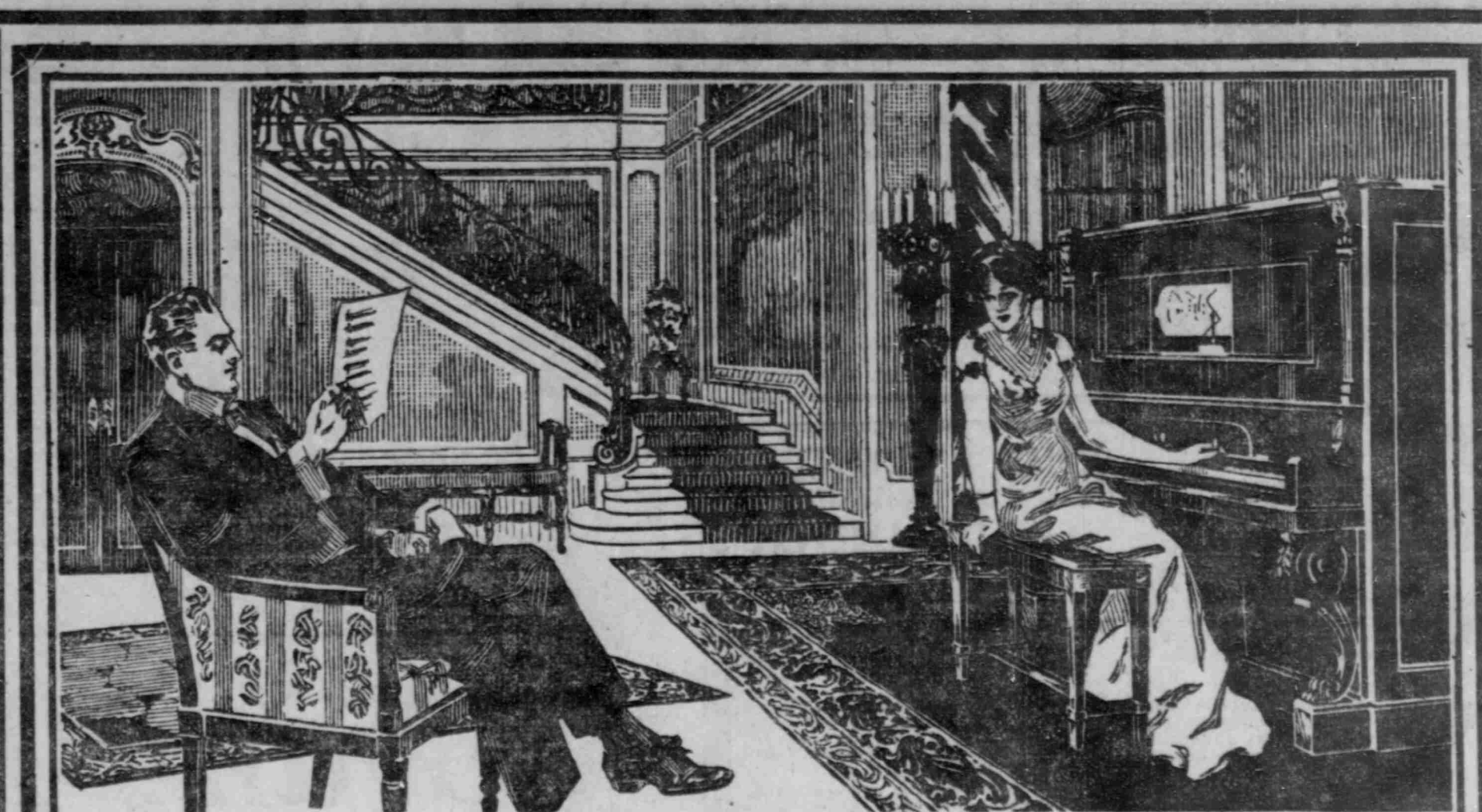
PUTTING A STOP TO FRAUD.

The practice of using the mails to defraud by means of alluring prospectuses and advertisements is becoming more and more dangerous every year, the crusade of the postoffice department against the schemers having reached a culminating point under the present administration of postal affairs by Mr. Hitchcock.

The latest roundup occurred in Pennsylvania, when a number of individuals and firms were taken in tow by postoffice inspectors and marched before United States commissioners for hearing.

It has been said that you cannot make people honest by law. Be that assertion true or false, life can be made a burden for those who refuse to walk in the straight and narrow path in disregard of the rules and regulations laid down for their guidance.

Those who set traps for the unwary through the use of the mails are find-

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ing this out to their sorrow. The bucketshop people, also, are being taught a lesson by the department of justice.

Indeed, active warfare is in progress all along the line, the great corporations having been haled into court by the law officers under the direction of President Taft.

On the whole, the average citizen is enabled to derive a great deal of satisfaction from the manner in which these matters are being conducted at Washington. Let the good work go on.

Dr. Cook is expected to arrive in New York from Europe next week with his tale of woe. No explanations are needed, as the doctor cooked his case long ago.

WHERE HE FELL DOWN.

Harvey E. Garman is private secretary to Representative Rucker and a Democratic member of the legislature from Denver. He was once a newspaper man, but got discouraged early in his career.

"I worried along as a reporter for a week," says Mr. Garman. "I didn't get anything very startling into the columns of my paper, it's true, but at the end of the first week I thought my fortune was made. One of my friends told me of the intended elopement of a girl of prominent family. She was going to marry a man much below her in social position. It was an event that would set the town by the ears, and I told my city editor I had a sensation to spring on a set

date. After the date had passed he asked me about it.

"Oh, it's all off now," I answered. "The story is dead."

"What's the matter?" he asked. "What was it about?"

"I told him of the projected elopement and added: 'But there's nothing in it now. The girl's father showed up with a shotgun and spoiled the story.'"

"After the city editor had finished commenting on my 'news sense,'" Mr. Garman said, "I decided to forsake journalism for politics."—Philadelphia Times.

If there are three houses for rent in this town, any one of which would suit you, at least two of them will be advertised in these columns.

If you have any pride at all about your business capacity, do NOT permit property of yours to remain tenantless. If it is good enough for anyone to occupy or use, an advertising campaign will rent it for you—SURELY, quickly, to advantage.

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